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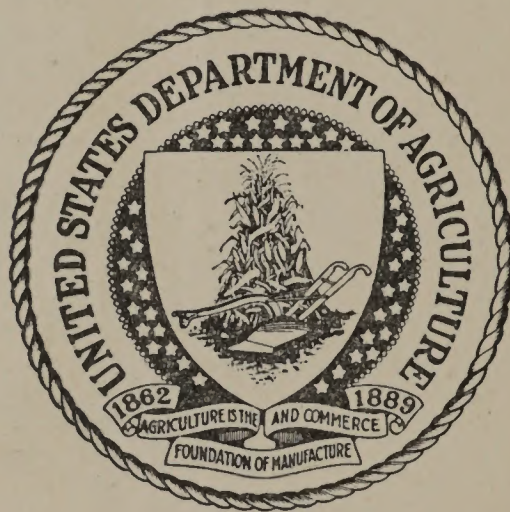
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# IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
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# IDAHO

## National Forest

IDAHO

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

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OGDEN, UTAH



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COVER PHOTO.—*The Salmon, "River of No Return."*

F-309675

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1941





F-363435

*Where the rock-bound impassable canyon of the Middle Fork begins. Only few have traversed this forbidding region—then only in rubber boats.*



## *Foreword* . . .

IN THE CENTRAL part of the Gem State, within an area which includes this Nation's greatest remaining wilderness frontier, lies the Idaho National Forest.

Three well-known streams and another national forest form the boundaries to this wild and unique wonderland which includes 1,815,221 acres, or an area larger than the State of Delaware. On the north flows the mighty Salmon, "The River of No Return;" on the west is the Little Salmon; eastward the Middle Fork; while the south boundary joins the Payette National Forest. The South Fork of the Salmon with its long and deep canyon almost cleaves the forest in two.

Within the boundaries of this, 1 of the 15 national forests of Idaho, lies the major portion of the Idaho wilderness, a tract of 1,232,744 acres of unconquered territory, which has been designated to remain just as the hand of primitive Nature molded it, virgin, unspoiled, and undisturbed by man. It has but a few trails, bridges, and shelters, needed primarily for fire protection. This great Idaho wilderness offers unequalled opportunity for getting back to primeval nature far from crowds, and the rush and bustle of modern living. Here the last frontier beckons the adventurer to come and live much as the pioneers did 80 years ago in the gold rush days of Boise Basin or Elk City.

The flora of the region, ever-changing with elevations and with the seasons provides a panorama of unending beauty. Wild flowers bloom in profusion throughout the forested wilderness in every season. First after the snow come the trillium, followed closely by the dogtooth violet, columbine, and wild rose. Late in the summer the stately plumes of the beargrass, intermingled with lupine, rise in the forest openings and along the moist and shaded reaches of the high meadows.

In the low canyon regions and the open slope country flowers grow in great abundance, with the yarrow, balsamroot, cinquefoil, Indian paintbrush, bluebells, foxglove, and larkspur lending their colorful blossoms to the ever-changing landscape. Bordering almost every creek on the forest may be seen the syringa, or mock orange, Idaho's State flower. Its pungent fragrance is most alluring to summer visitors riding or hiking along the forest roads or trails.



The primitive aspects, the variable climate, and natural treasure stores make the Idaho National Forest a rare recreational retreat. It can be reached easily from several directions, but the most common entrance is by way of McCall, Idaho, on State Highway No. 15 about 120 miles north of Boise. Forest headquarters are at McCall, which is about 15 miles from New Meadows, Idaho, on U. S. 95.



F-36345 1

*Shrouded with clouds and perched atop a rocky crest is the Lightning Peak Lookout, overlooking the southerly portion of the primitive area.*



## *Story of the Sheepeaters*

MANY YEARS before July 1, 1908, the day when President Theodore Roosevelt issued his Executive order creating the Idaho National Forest, the Salmon River region had become prominent in the annals of the State because of Indian wars, gold rushes, and adventurous explorations on the Salmon River and its tributaries. The word "Idaho" is said to come from a Shoshone Indian expression "Ed-da-how," meaning "Lo: Sunlight is coming down the mountain."

One of the most fascinating historical episodes on record is the account of the Sheepeater Indian campaign of 1879, whose major theater of activity was in Big Creek in the eastern portion of the wilderness area. A band of Tookarikkas or mixed renegade Indians, known as "Sheepeaters" because they subsisted on mountain sheep, launched a killing and plundering spree among the mining settlements in the spring of 1879, assisted by a band of young braves fresh from the Bannock War of 1878.

The Sheepeaters were mainly cast-outs from the Bannock and Shoshone Tribes. It seems that years before the Bannocks and Shoshones traditionally met in southeastern Idaho annually to gamble and trade on a site near where Fort Hall is today. These red people were proud and would not condone the marriage of their pretty maidens to the young braves of the opposite tribe. While gambling and bartering the Bannocks and Shoshones were friends, but drew a sharp line when it came to intertribal marriage. But forces mightier than tribal customs often prevailed and the young braves of one tribe now and then ran away with the dusky maidens of the other. The offenders were summarily cast out, forced to band together and lead a nomadic life far from the haunts of their tribesmen, deep in the Salmon River country. As early as 1862 the miners knew of the wandering tribe.

Early in the spring of 1879, word came out to the commanding general of the Division of the Pacific that five Chinamen at an old mining camp near Casto had been murdered. Also, that about May 22 a party of Sheepeaters raided the Hugh Johnson ranch on the South Fork of the Salmon, killing two men, stealing the ranch horses, and burning the farm buildings and haystacks. Troops and scouts were ordered from the Boise Barracks, Camp Howard, and from the Umatilla Agency, Oreg., to take the field against the marauders.



How the troops and scouts tracked the Sheepeaters into the wilderness area, and how the hostiles were finally captured makes fascinating and thrilling reading. The Army's weary and difficult trek back to headquarters with the bucks, squaws, and papooses as prisoners whom the soldiers and scouts had to feed from their almost exhausted food supplies, and the subsequent removal of the Indians to Fort Hall Reservation, is a typical story of the Idaho wilderness.

No history of the Idaho National Forest would be complete without an account of the Thunder Mountain boom and catastrophe. The Thunder Mountain district lies in the upper basin of Monumental Creek, a tributary of Big Creek. In 1899 the Caswell brothers, while placer mining there, uncovered a gold-bearing lode which was said to be fabulously rich. During the resulting boom the town of Roosevelt, named in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt, was founded on Monumental Creek just above Mule Creek.

The search for the precious yellow metal eventually brought about the doom of the boom town. A bar paralleling Mule Creek and consisting principally of hardened volcanic mud became saturated with water from

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F-36353

*Big Creek Gorge. It was near here that the Sheepeater Indians made their last stand.*



placer mining above, and the mountainside suddenly moved one day, damming Monumental Creek. Over night the valley and the town were inundated to a depth of 28 feet. Fortunately all of the inhabitants were warned in time to escape. Roosevelt town became Roosevelt Lake and the gold bubble burst. The remnants of the old log buildings still stick out here and there above the water level.

Today in the back country, where pioneer miners and settlers still live, can be heard the stories of hundreds of other unrecorded happenings and adventures.

### *Forests for the People*

WITH THE creation of the Idaho National Forest on July 1, 1908, the Forest Service assumed administration under the same guiding principle prescribed for all national forests, namely, the "greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." The primary resources of the forest, con-

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*Logging the mature timber, leaving the young trees to grow.*

F-364092







F-364104

*Permanent industry, opportunity for work, and economic security go hand in hand with sustained timber operations.*

sisting of timber, forage, water, wildlife, and recreational opportunities have been managed on a system of intermingled and simultaneous use, with a view to their perpetuation as a national asset.

Under such a multiple-use program, this and all other national forests wherever located serve to fulfill the true functions of a public property.

### *Timber on the Idaho . . .*

IT IS ESTIMATED that the Idaho National Forest supports 10 billion board feet of timber in the tree, or enough to build about 600,000 modern 5-room houses. Because of the rugged topography of the country, however, less than one-fifth of the total area covered by the timber can be logged at present, nor does the future hold much hope of material change. The wilderness defies civilization and largely fixes its own economic order.

Records for the last 5 years show that about 7 million board feet near the inhabited and developed valleys, valued at \$9,000, are harvested annually. Of this amount, 5 million board feet are cut for saw timber





F-349014

*Still waters of little known and hidden lakes truly reflect the solitude, strangeness, and isolation of a country that today retains its primeval balance of animal life and vegetation.*

and processed by the 12 mills on the forest;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million are used for ties, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  million for posts, poles, mine timber, and cordwood. The principal tree species are ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, white fir, western larch, limber pine, and aspen.

The average annual growth of timber within this forest is estimated to be about 175 million board feet. But the new growth, like the old, is in a large measure inaccessible and therefore unmerchantable; also because of the wild condition of the forest the annual growth is largely offset by natural losses from overmaturity, disease, fire, and insects.

### *Harvesting for Sustained Yield . . .*

IN THE ACCESSIBLE regions of the Idaho Forest where timber is being marketed, good forestry is being practiced through the removal of the mature, overmature, diseased, defective, and insect-infested trees. These are marked for cutting, and the young, healthy, thrifty trees are left to insure a future forest crop and to afford protection for the soil. This system of cutting is known as the "selective system" which makes possible con-





*Poised for flight. The elegant buck  
roams at will in the vast primitive  
forests.*

F-363508

tinuous operations in large areas of timber, or "sustained yield," the ultimate objective of every forester.

Timber is sold by the Government to the highest bidder, thus assuring the public the greatest return for its timber. Twenty-five percent of the gross revenue from timber, grazing, and other sources is returned to the counties in which the forest is located, to be used for the benefit of schools and the improvement of roads. An additional 10 percent is used within the forest boundaries for improvement of the road and trail system. Because fully 80 percent of every dollar received in the lumbering business is expended in the vicinity of the operations for labor, equipment, and supplies, the industry is an important one to the locality.

### *Forests Protect Watersheds*

BECAUSE THE primary purpose for the creation of the national forests was watershed protection, all other functions of the forest must be adjusted to watershed needs, but under properly balanced management, these needs will not conflict with other uses of the forest.

Agricultural communities are dependent largely upon the forested, mountainous areas for their irrigation and domestic water. These high altitude zones, if covered with timber and other vegetation, retard the run-off from rainfall and melting snow, facilitate absorption, and prevent erosion. Without this protective cover, the soil would move down the



slopes; streams, canals, ditches, and springs would be made useless by silt; and stream flow would range from high flood peaks to none at all. The rich agricultural lands of Long Valley are dependent almost entirely for water upon the high country of the Idaho National Forest, and Meadow Valley gets more than half of its supply from the same source. Watersheds of this forest also contribute substantially to the more distant needs of the lower Boise and Payette Valleys. The Salmon River likewise serves an important purpose as one of the main tributaries of the Snake River, which, in turn, is a navigable water course on the Columbia River system.

### *Use of Range Resources . . .*

EACH YEAR during the summer the Idaho National Forest, as another of its major functions, supports 2,600 cattle and 60,000 sheep for an average period of 3½ months. Because of the ruggedness and remoteness of much of the interior country, grazing over the entire forest is not practical. Barely more than the outside fringes are grazed. As it is about 1½ million

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*The lakes and forested tracts lure those adventure bent into strange and unexplored places.*

F-355982





pounds, or 750 tons, of mutton and 186,000 pounds, or 93 tons, of beef are produced each season on the forest by permitted grazing animals.

Under good range management practices which take into account carrying capacity, proper seasonal use, classes of stock, herding, salting, and distribution, the forage resources are maintained on a sustained production basis. A steady, dependable supply of summer feed from year to year is very important to the stockmen.

### *Fish and Game Abound . . .*

AS ONLY a great wilderness region could, the Idaho National Forest today represents one of the Nation's last remaining strongholds of wildlife where primitive conditions remain largely unmodified by man. The thousands of deer, elk, bear, goats, bighorns, and many species of fur bearers still populate the hundreds of square miles of unbroken wilderness, with very little interference from the Nimrod because few hunters penetrate very far into the primitive.

The 650 sportsmen who every fall trek to the famous hunting grounds of the Idaho barely cause a ripple in the primeval complacency of the forest denizens. And yet the Idaho country is nationally famous, and hunters come from far and wide seeking new adventures in such remote game haunts as Chamberlain Basin, Big Creek, Cold Meadows, and Hazard Lakes.



F-363542

*In Big Creek the fisherman finds nearly virgin waters where he may enjoy the sport as the first prospector did 75 years ago.*





F-253654

*Simple, inexpensive, and informal, camping on the Idaho Forest lures thousands every year to its many inviting rivers and lake shores.*

The season is opened each fall in Valley County on deer and mountain goats, and in Idaho County on deer, mountain goats, and elk. Mountain sheep may also be killed in Valley County during a short open season, but only under a special license. There is no closed season on bear or any of the predatory animals. Trapping is authorized only by special permit.

Range conditions on the Idaho National Forest generally are good, and the grazing animals, elk and deer mainly, continue to maintain their numbers in good shape. The lower slopes of the Salmon River, South Fork and Middle Fork of the Salmon, and several of their larger tributaries normally furnish excellent forage for the game during the winter months. Occasionally during severe winters losses are reported from heavy snow which restricts the extent of the winter range. This winter range is so inaccessible that it is not grazed by domestic stock, except in a small way by the Salmon River ranchers.

The Idaho Forest has hundreds of miles of fine fishing streams and scores of mountain lakes. The more accessible streams and lakes where fishing is heavy are stocked each fall with around 700,000 small fry reared in State hatcheries.





F-363442

*The Dave Lewis ranch on Big Creek. Lending enchantment and mystery to the wilderness, these few habitations in the hidden places welcome the wanderer in from the trail for a word or two of greeting and perhaps a bit of news from the outside world.*



But in a "back country" as huge as that of the Idaho there are rivers and creeks that seldom see a fisherman's shadow, and where a nearly perfect virgin balance exists. The wanderers and explorers of the wilderness alone can tell what there is beyond the borders of habitation. Barren lakes in which fish life is possible are frequently stocked by transporting the small fish in milk cans from the nearest road end. Forest rangers usually do this with the help of local settlers, stockmen, and sportsmen. During the last 20 years scores of high mountain lakes decreed by Nature to be barren have been added to the fisherman's list of "places to go" because at one time perhaps only a few hundred fry were placed in their waters by a ranger, fire guard, or stockman. When once stocked these tiny emerald-like fish bowls produce specimens of fabulous size for their shores are seldom invaded.

Forest rangers serve as ex-officio wardens under appointment of the State Fish and Game Commission.

### *Forest Service Encourages Mining on Forest . .*

MINING HAS and will continue to play a major role in the history and development of the Idaho National Forest. Early gold strikes brought many fortune-seekers from the four points of the compass. Today such names as Thunder Mountain, Edwardsburg, Warren, and others take their places in the Hall of Fame of famous gold camps of the early West. Through the years mining and the search for new lodes and placer deposits have continued, and many promising discoveries are now being developed. In several instances the Forest Service has cooperated in the construction of roads to mineralized zones of known value. At the present time, two large dredges are operating in extensive gravel beds near Warren, digging down deep for additional gold that lay beyond reach of the sluice miner when in the early boom days only the surface was skimmed by rough and ready mining methods.

The prospector continues to be a familiar character on the trails of the Idaho Forest where he finds welcome and unrestricted freedom in the pursuit of his chosen profession.

### *An Outdoor Playground .*

NATURE LOVERS, explorers, motorists, hikers, and horseback riders, campers, and picnickers, in addition to the hunter and fisherman, will lack no opportunity to pursue their hobbies on the Idaho Forest. Here the recreation advantages and opportunities are as varied as the forest is large.



At Hazard Lake, Upper Payette Lake, Lake Fork, Paddy Flat, and Burgdorf, near the valley settlements and the main travel routes, improved campgrounds have been provided. Each one has its own particular advantages, but all are situated largely in a primitive environment with only simple conveniences for the camper. In the great regions lying far beyond the roads, the river or lakeside campgrounds are now just as Nature made them, and the forest traveler must make his own way without the help of tables, stoves, or piped water.

And because there are few restrictions on use, visitors to the forest are increasing every year. More than 50,000 persons visit this forest annually for hunting, fishing, camping, or hiking, and other related forms of forest recreation.

Except in cases of extreme fire hazard where some precautions for brief periods are necessary for the safety of the traveler, as well as the forest, everyone is free to come and go whenever and wherever the spirit may prompt.

### *Winter Sports Are Popular*

THE LONG winter seasons at McCall extending from early December to April, with generous depths of snow have made this lake region a popular

*Ski jumping, racing, and cross-country touring lead winter sports followers to McCall, Idaho.*





winter sports center. Under the sheltering protection of open pine forests, skiing and associated snow sports are growing under the stimulus of a substantial lift or "up ski" and other developments along the summit of the McCall-New Meadows Highway. Ski touring, a growing lure, is spreading to the high regions of Brundage Mountain and adjacent ranges where there are long open slopes and alpine conditions. The number of wintertime visitors is increasing from year to year, thus making the Idaho Forest a yearlong recreation area.

### *The Great Idaho Primitive Area*

"TO CONSERVE primitive conditions of environment, habitation, subsistence, and transportation for the enjoyment of those who cherish the early traditions and history of this country and desire to preserve in some degree, the traits, qualities, and characteristics upon which this Nation was formed.

"To make it possible for people to detach themselves at least temporarily from the strain and turmoil of modern existence, and to revert to simple

*"Primitive conditions of environment, habitation, subsistence, and transportation" characterize the great Idaho Primitive Area*

F-363522







F-363434

*Where the wilderness reigns supreme: The high Alpine country near Lightning Peak.*

types of existence in conditions of relatively unmodified nature. To afford unique opportunities for physical, mental, and spiritual recreation or regeneration.”

Thus was defined the purpose underlying the creation of the great Idaho Primitive area when it was given administrative approval by the Chief of the Forest Service on March 17, 1931.

Although lying partly also within the Salmon, Challis, and Payette Forests, the Idaho Forest contains by far the major share of the 1,232,744-acre forest wilderness and claims it largely as its own.

While a few scattered habitations are found along the main streams, this large isolated region is essentially unpopulated except for the scattered fire guards, lookouts, prospectors, and trail workers who may be found here and there during the summer season. Occasionally wilderness exploration parties are met as they wander along the main stream courses or camp in the virgin mountain meadows, scores of miles from the nearest road.



The late fall season finds adventurous groups of hunters guided by expert packers in the favorite big game haunts, Chamberlain Basin, Middle Fork, and others.

The few scattered "ranches" on the narrow bars of the Middle Fork and Big Creek lend further enchantment to and magnify the immense size and sheer isolation of this mysterious country. The folk who live there are famed for their hardiness, hospitality, and friendship. They live in accordance with the exacting laws of the wilderness, their wants are few, their interest in the whirlwind of the distant civilization indifferent. They are largely self-sufficient and wholly self-reliant as they must be to survive the rule of the primitive.

Improvements on national-forest land consist of simple trails, a few telephone lines, scattered shelters, and lookout houses. A few bridges have been constructed across the Middle Fork of the Salmon, and some will probably be built across the main Salmon. These things are the minimum needed for fire protection and to help travelers across the larger rivers in safety during high-water periods.

Since no roads are to be authorized in the primitive area, several landing fields have been improved to speed up fire-control action. These rough fields, suitable only for skilled pilots and special types of aircraft, make possible quick transportation of men and supplies to the roadless areas. They are not recommended for general use.

HOW TO GET THERE.—The "jumping off" places into the primitive area are six: The western way from McCall to Big Creek; the northern, or main Salmon River route by boat; the southern, from Pen Basin and Bear Valley; southwestern, via Pistol Creek summit and Snowshoe cabin; southeastern, through Loon Creek or Seafoam Ranger Stations; and eastern, from Forney or Meyers Cove and Camas Creek. At all these gateways pack strings with competent packers in charge can be found, but it is best always to make arrangements well in advance. Trips may be arranged with wilderness guides for a week or a month: Time or trip duration makes little difference.

EXCURSIONS FROM SUN VALLEY.—Small groups of Sun Valley vacationists each year choose the wilderness trip as a major undertaking. The usual objective is the Middle Fork fishing, but often the parties continue deep into the heart of this great region. Some few dare the hazards of the wild river in rubber boats, beginning on the upper Middle Fork and shooting the white waters as far as the main river. More than 20 miles of the lower end of this route is through the impassable canyon [where passage other than by water has never been accomplished.

TOPOGRAPHY.—The topography of the primitive area varies from high,





F-49017

*Back country pack strings fighting their way through snowdrifts of an early November storm on the way to winter feed grounds.*

rolling plateaus and undulating ridges as found in the Chamberlain Basin, Cold Meadows, and Thunder Mountain country, to the steep canyons and precipitous bluffs of Middle Fork and the Salmon River. In ascending many of the small streams and tributaries from the main streams, the country opens out in places forming grassy meadows, basins, and timbered bars.

Whatever its immediate nature, the traveler who ventures here finds an endless changing panorama and landscape where he may wander for weeks and yet never cross his tracks.

POINTS OF INTEREST.—Mount McGuire, at the head of Roaring Creek on the Salmon Forest side, is the highest point in the area, 10,070 feet. It is a part of the Big Horn crags, famous for their ruggedness and monumentlike formations.

To make the wilderness more alluring and enjoyable, nature studded it with some fifty-odd lakes at the heads of streams. Here also is that interesting body of water, Lake Roosevelt. Many have been stocked with fish. Most of them are hard to find in the maze of peaks and canyons that stretch as far out as the eye can see in all directions.

INDIAN PAINTINGS.—Art in its primitive form can be studied in numerous caves along Big Creek, Camas Creek, and Middle Fork. The Sheepeater Indians who once lived here left their ancient and mystic tribal records on the walls. The hieroglyphics can be but vaguely interpreted by white men of today, and the ancient stories of the Indians and their simple existence remain undeciphered.

The remaining signs and silent landmarks seem to show, however, that the caves in the upper end of the Big Creek box canyon were once used as Indian strongholds.



NATURAL PHENOMENA.—The monument on Monumental Creek intrigues the imagination of the infrequent passerby as to its geologic history. This unusual formation, about 1 mile above Big Creek, is approximately 70 feet high, 6 feet in diameter at the base, and has a large boulder suspended at the top. The Indians had their own mystic explanation for this natural phenomenon, but the geologists explain that the shaft is composed of erosive material while the suspended boulder is granite, and the monument was formed by erosive forces through eons of geologic times.

Off to the south and west lies Rainbow Mountain, so-called because of its startling rainbow hues.

To get a sweeping view of this primitive region and comprehend its isolation and magnitude, the explorer should visit a few of the high lookout points, Lightning Peak, Cottonwood, Ramey Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and several others handy to cross country trails.

### *Forest Fires are Forest Foes . . .*

THE BIG JOB on the Idaho Forest is fire protection. This large wild-land domain of nearly 2 million acres presents extremely complex problems of fire control. To meet the hazard and limit losses to the lowest possible level, a good well-trained field organization is needed, presenting lookouts, guards, patrolmen, and fire fighters.

Lookouts are known as the "eyes" of the fire forces and upon them rests no small share of the responsibility of protecting the forests from damage. These men constantly occupy their points during the season, ever alert for tell-tale smokes. A few, accompanied by their wives, carry on in a dual capacity as smoke chasers and lookouts, the wife filling in as a trained lookout when the man is called away. The lookouts may be either on telephone or radio communication.

FIRE FIGHTERS AT WORK.—What happens in the middle of the summer when the lookout sees a smoke? Here is the action as it might be on any one of the hundred or more fires reported on the Idaho each year:

The lookout spots a smoke rising above the timber. With a fire finder he reads its "azimuth" or compass position and estimates the location as accurately as possible. Then he judges the distance to the fire by the terrain, calls the central fire dispatcher, giving him the facts as he observes them, such as color and volume of smoke, whether smoke is rising, drifting, or hanging low over one spot; together with information on the character of the topography and the timber cover.

The dispatcher checks with other lookouts, carefully locates the smoke



on his map and decides upon and notifies the man who can reach the fire in the shortest time. The first man to go may take along other men who are immediately available. When the first report is incomplete, the airplane at the nearest airport may fly to the reported location with a ranger as observer and check accurately all conditions surrounding the fire.

An hour or two after first discovery, the dispatcher usually has full information on the fire. In 90 percent of the cases the fire is suppressed by the first man or crews reaching it. In the others, when the fire may spread into hundreds or even thousands of acres of timberland, help must be sent and sent rapidly. When big fires develop, the real test of the organization comes. Hundreds of men must be hired and sent properly equipped, provided with leaders and supplied with provisions. Trucks, pack strings, and airplanes are brought into use. Often fire fighters must hike long distances on foot.

Airplanes have rapidly come into their own for use in country like the Idaho National Forest where roads are few and distances great. In addition to observation work, men, equipment, and supplies are also regularly transported without loss of time. Twelve landing fields have been built in the interior for this purpose. As a result of practice and experience, supplies and equipment can now be dropped from the planes in close proximity to the fire lines. Loose packs, attached to a parachute, are used and the pilot aims at a target placed near the fire camp. With the use of one or more airplanes, crews of several hundred men have been wholly supplied from the air without resort to ground transport methods. When the fire is out, the packers must come in and pick up the residual supplies and all equipment.

In addition to the temporary men usually employed on the forest, ranchers, miners, and others often assist in detecting and suppressing fires. The success of the entire fire organization depends upon the speed and efficiency of its personnel in sighting the smoke, dispatching guards, and suppressing the fire. Minutes count when a blaze once gets under way during fire weather and everyone moves at a rapid pace until the smoke clears and the fire is out.

BE EXTRA CAREFUL WITH FIRE, CIGARETTES,  
AND MATCHES—ALWAYS URGE OTHERS  
TO BE CAREFUL—ALWAYS.





F-363445

*The monument on Monumental Creek, the strange wilderness milepost.*



*Suggested Trips by Auto*

TO SEE SOME of the Idaho Forest country by auto try one or more of these trips:

1. From McCall via New Meadows Highway to Brundage Mountain Lookout.
2. From McCall via New Meadows Highway and Goose Creek motorway to Goose Lake and the Hazard Lakes region.
3. McCall to Lake Fork Ranger Station and North Fork of Lake Fork Creek. This is the jumping-off place to the many high lakes in this section.
4. The "Big Loop" trips.  
From McCall via west side of Payette Lakes to Burgdorf Hot Springs. From Burgdorf two choices present themselves:
  - (a) The French Creek road to the Salmon River Canyon, Riggins, and U S 95.
  - (b) The Warren-Edwardsburg route which can be continued via Profile Gap to Yellow Pine, Landmark, and Cascade. For this big trip at least 2 days are needed. It will give the traveler some idea of the magnitude of the Idaho Forest.

While these mountain roads are used daily by many cars and trucks and considered safe, yet caution is necessary and vehicles should be in good mechanical condition.

ADMINISTRATORS OF THE IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

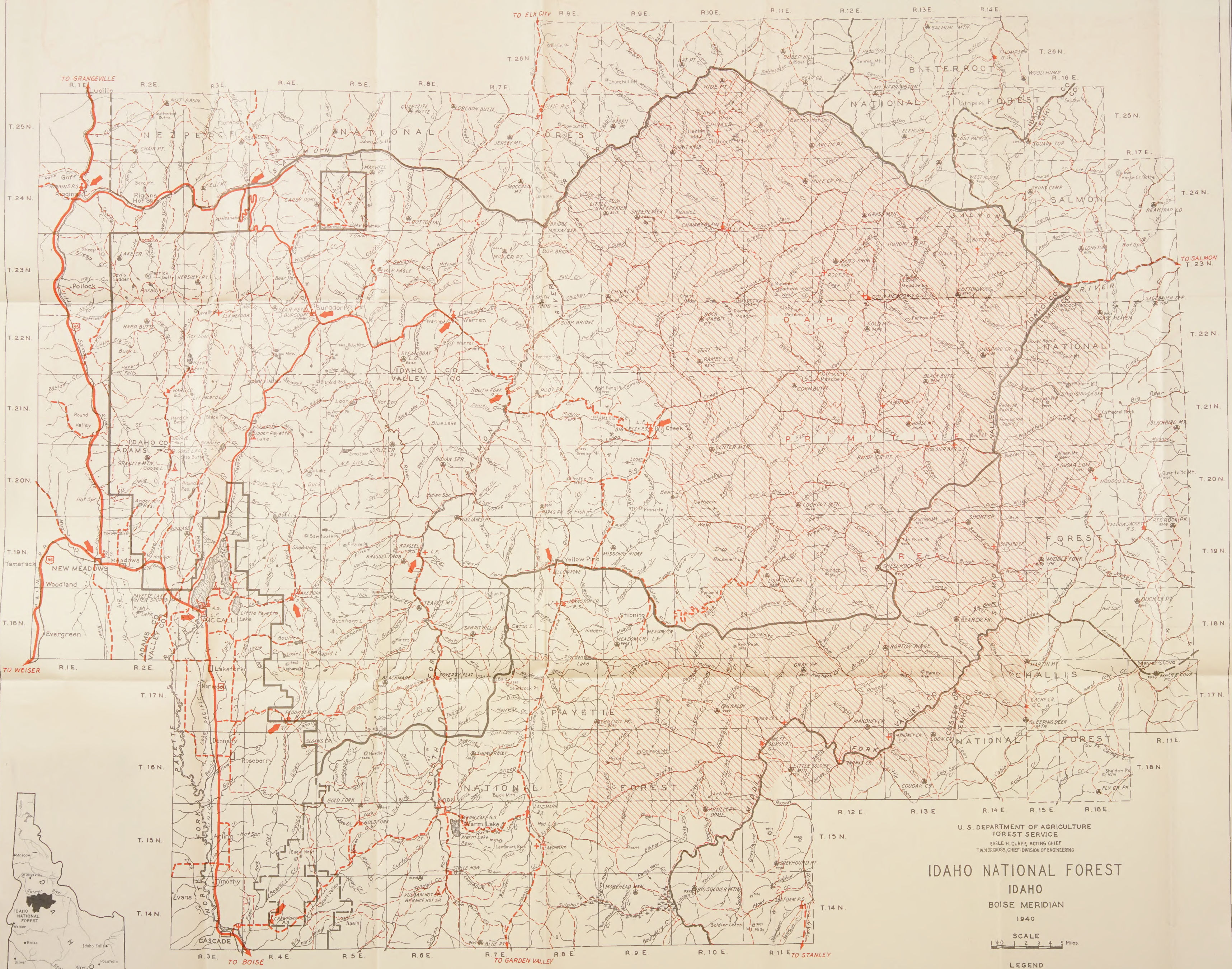
Forest Supervisor . . . . .	McCall, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Meadows Valley Ranger Station. . .	New Meadows, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Lake Fork Ranger Station. . . . .	McCall, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Warren Ranger Station . . . . .	Warren, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Big Creek Ranger Station . . . . .	Big Creek, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Chamberlain Ranger Station. . . . .	Big Creek, Idaho
Forest Ranger, Krassel Ranger Station . . . . .	McCall, Idaho

See these men when on a visit to the Idaho National Forest. They may be able to help you in planning a trip, advise you on road conditions, and suggest good camping locations.

In case of emergency call the nearest ranger station, or the McCall office.







U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
EARLE H. CLAPP, ACTING CHIEF  
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

### IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO  
BOISE MERIDIAN  
1940

SCALE  
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

REPORT ALL FIRES HERE

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| — National Forest Boundary          | • Municipal Landing Field         |
| — Adjacent National Forest Boundary | + Forest Service Landing Field    |
| — Main Motor Highway                | • Supervisor's Headquarters       |
| — Good Motor Road                   | • District Ranger Station         |
| — Passable Motor Road               | • Guard or Ranger Station         |
| — U. S. or State Highway Number     | • Permanent Lookout or Tower      |
| — Trail                             | • House, Cabin, or other Building |
| — Railroad                          | • Camp Ground                     |
| — Primitive Area                    | • Mine                            |







AUTHOR

**AUTHOR:** T. S. JOHNSON, Seattle, Wash.

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TITLE

Form 172

Forest Service Library



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## FOUR RULES FOR FIRE PROTECTION

BECAUSE MAN causes such a high percentage of fires, forest rangers have developed a few rules for the guidance of all visitors. They are:

1. MATCHES.—Break your match in two; hold it between your fingers until you can put it in your pocket.
2. TOBACCO.—Live cigarette or cigar stubs and pipe heels are potent forces of forest destruction—if—thrown away carelessly into dry fuels. Be sure they are out. “Don’t be a Flipper.”
3. MAKING CAMP.—A small campfire is best; locate it where all inflammable material has been scraped away and not near logs, stumps, or trees.
4. BREAKING CAMP.—When you leave your camp, be sure that your fire is buried in a well-watered grave. Be sure the last spark is dead.

If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you cannot, get word at once to the nearest forest officer, State fire warden, or telephone operator.

### *A Good Sportsman Will:*

Observe game laws; respect rights of others; constantly strive for the conservation, protection, and development of wildlife resources.

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